1	2	3
5.	Chandigarh	3
6.	Chhattisgarh	3523
7.	Delhi	88
8.	Gujarat	870
9.	Haryana	537
10.	Himachal Pradesh	143'
11.	J&K	1272
12.	Jharkhand	1479
13.	Karnataka	1018
14.	Kerala	53
15.	Madhya Pradesh	14922
16.	Maharashtra	6773
17.	Meghalaya	455
18.	Mizoram	3
19.	Nagaland	27
20.	Orissa	1728
21.	Pondicherry	14
22.	Punjab	557
23.	Rajasthan	14768
24.	Sikkim	69
25.	Tamil Nadu	217
26.	Tripura	119
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2214
28.	Uttaranchal	468
29.	West Bengal	913

Expenditure incurred on Basic Science and Technology Research Work

†*354. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of expenditure being incurred on basic science and technology research out of India's gross domestic product;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the specific areas of basic science which are being focussed for research work; and

(c) the complete details regarding latest position and achievement in research on basic science and technology related areas *vis-a-vis* developed and developing countries including China?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) According to the latest official Research and Development Statistics, the expenditure incurred by the Government on basic science and technology research during 2002-03 was Rs.2431.70 crores which forms 0.11% of India's GDP.

(b) Basic science research in the country is being undertaken by various scientific departments/ministries/agencies including Department of Science and Technology, Department of Biotechnology, Department of Space, Department of Atomic Energy, Indian Council of Medical Research, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and Ministry of Earth Sciences. Some of the Specific areas of basic science where R&D is being focussed include: molecular biophysics, nanotechnology, genomics and molecular medicine, proteomics, bring research, stem cells research, communicable and non-communicable diseases, plant animal relationships, physics of biological systems, quantum optics and basic laser physics, non-linear optics, small permanent magnet machines, high precision manufacturing, optical communication, smart senosors, design of VLSI circuits, integrated manufacturing, hydrogen, synthesis and structure of complex molecules, organometallic and cluster chemistry, ultra fast reaction dynamics, combinatorial chemistry, corrosion, evolution of Indian crust, study of earthquake processes, climate observation and modelling, severe weather system, stochastic process modelling, optimisation and game theory etc.

(c) The achievement made in basic science and technology by a country is measured internationally in terms of research papers published. As per the Science Citation Index (SCI), the number of papers published by India has increased steadily over the years. In 1995 India published 11,084 papers which increased to 19,448 papers in 2005. Its share in terms of the total world output has also increased from 1.56% in 1995 to

2005. In 2005, USA ranked 1st, China 5th, India 14th while Brazil and Pakistan ranked 16th and 19th respectively in terms of the number of scientific papers published.

Transmission and distribution losses

†*355. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an average 31 per cent distribution and transmission losses of power in the country;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that international standards for T&D losses of power stands at an average of 12 per cent to 14 per cent only;

(d) if not, the facts in this regard; and

(e) by when Government will ensure to bring average T&D losses of power at par with international standards by making improvement in distribution and transmission of the country?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) As reported by Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the transmission and distribution (T&D) losses in the country were 31.05% in the year 2004-05.

(c) and (d) T&D losses of some of neighboring and major countries are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the countries	T&D losses (%age)
1	2	3
1.	China	7
2.	Myanmar	20

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.